THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1891. WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth st. Telephone Calls. Busin sas Office......238 | Enitorial Rooms......242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL r, without Sunday .. divered by carrier in city, 25 cents per week.

WEEKLY. Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents, aend subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteenpage paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevar

NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot and Southern Hotel. -

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbit REPUBLICANS in the Missouri valley alfude to the alleged commercial con-

gress, in Kansas City, as a case of misplaced confidence. INDICATIONS are favorable in all parts of the State for big crops of grain and fruit. Farmers are likely to have little

to complain of this year.

THE full-grown American ought to feel that he is too big a person to be annoyed by the puerile ravings of a few Italian editors in our cities.

IF President Harrison should make an unwise speech or a bad break of any kind, how gladly Democratic papers would print it. But he will not gratify

THE people of Galveston, Tex., seem to have been delighted with the President's policy of building up commerce but only a part of the Democratic press

can find room for his utterances. THE President seems not only to have faith in American ships as a means of extending our foreign trade, but in the persuasive powers of the American drummer. He is a power in the land.

An increase of mails means an increase of business. The heavy mails now being sent from this country to South American ports are the best evidence of the growth of our South American trade. Reciprocity is working.

THE outcome of the grand jury investigation in New Orleans is likely to be a wholesale indictment of rioters, a solemn trial, a sweeping acquittal and a popular ovation. This will end the Italian demand for the prosecution of the

Ir this administration does not stop negotiating reciprocity treaties, opening new markets for American hogs and cattle, achieving diplomatic victories and making friends at home and abroad, Democratic and mugwump editors will be in a dreadful way.

THE Sentinel yesterday reprinted from its Sunday issue a column editorial telling what a great newspaper the Sentinel is. It was probably because of the length of this editorial, printed a second time, that the President's Galveston speech was crowded out.

APRIL is a month of historic anniversaries and sad memories, but it has been brightened this year as never before by a loyal Southern greeting to a Republican President. It was not granted to Lincoln nor any of his Republican successors to have such a reception till now.

ELI PERKINS, writing from British Columbia, says that an ex-baron there is planting four thousand acres to chicory, declaring that its mixture with coffee improves the coffee. In view of such a calamity to coffee, how unwise of Major McKinley to put chicory on the free list!

THE new North Dakota Senator, Hansbrough, reports that the Alliance movement is subsiding in that State, and he believes that this is the case in all the Northwestern States. He adds that North Dakota will give its vote for the Republican candidate for President next year.

THE croaker who went about deciaring that there were but two sunny days in March can condole with the Democrat who feels that some sort of calamity is needed to insure victory next year, when he hears that March was the best month of that name in ten years for the winter

THE statistics of our foreign trade show that since the adoption of the Mc-Kinley tariff our imports have not only been much larger absolutely than in any former period of like duration, but they have been larger in proportion to population. The figures show that while the law is affording additional protection and encouragement to home industries, it has not checked importations in the slightest degree.

THE waspish New York Evening Post has called the attention of the President to his mistake in saying that all the positions in the government are open to ex-confederates, and cites the fact that they cannot hold commissions in the army. Hae any ex-confederate complained, and, if he has, why has not one of the six Democratic Houses passed a bill repealing the inhibition? The sons of ex-confederates are in the army as West Point graduates, and good officers

some of them are. THE Boston Herald graciously acis making graceful and appropriate enue tariff in 1860 the value of meat ing any inquiry as to his color.

observe an absence of that disposition to carp at them which was so contemptibly shown in the case of some of the addresses made on similar occasions by his predecessor in office." The disposition is not what is lacking. If President Harrison were delivering a series of dull, heavy, statistical speeches of the sort his predecessor made, the "carping" would be lively enough; and, as it is, Democratic and mugwump editors all over the country, and not excepting the Herald, are eagerly reading the reports of those speeches, hoping they may see a chance to "jump on" their author.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TRIP.

The Cincinnati Enquirer congratulates tself that the President's Southern trip will not get an electoral vote from the South and probably not even secure him a delegate that he would not get otherwise. Suppose it does not; the visit will still have had very valuable results. That it has tended to soften the asperity of Southern feeling and develop the latent loyalty and patriotism of the people there can be no doubt. For the first time in the history of the country a Republican President has traversed a large portion of the South, meeting thousands of the people face to face, exchanging hand-grasps and kind words with them, and assuring them of his honest and earnest purpose to promote their interests. It is the first time that most of them have ever seen a representative Northern Republican. The kind words and national sentiments attered by President Harriits principles, but simply that they will be forced to admit that a Republican President may be thoroughly patriotic and national in his views and just and generous in his feelings. It is worth while to have sown such seed as this in Southern soil, and to have started the thoughts of Southern men moving on this line. It is a great point gained for them not only to listen respectfully to a Republican President, but to appland his patriotic utterances and give responsive indorsement to his broad and national ideas.

As for political impressions, it must be remembered that the President is not addressing Southern audiences alone. His speeches are read by hundreds of thousands of Northern people every morning, and, like his campaign speeches in 1888, they are read with increasing admiration of his clearness of thought, his felicity of expression, and the remarkable self-poise that enables him always to say the right thing in the right way. The effect of his speeches extends far beyond the audiences who hear them. By telegraph he addresses the whole American people.

WORM-BATEN CHESTNUTS.

Speaker Niblack was a member of the Democratic side-show in Kansas City. last week, which masqueraded as a commercial congress. He was made a member of the committee on resolutions, and to him was accorded the Democratic honor of championing the free-trade resolution which was finally adopted by that assemblage, after many Republicans had left, and it became an annex of the Democratic party. In urging his free-trade resolution the Speaker is reported as saying:

What good will it do to improve your water-ways, to improve your trade, if you are to be debarred from trade with foreign countries? I say to you that our laboring men have nothing to fear from a tariff for revenue only: American business has nothing to fear from this; Americans have nothng to fear from this free-trade policy. Not as partisans do we appear, but as busi-Speaker Niblack making a journey to

Kansas City as "a non-partisan business man" will be regarded by those who know him as the best joke of the season; but it is not to the joke that attention is called. "What good will it do to improve your water-ways, to improve your trade, if you are to be debarred from trade with foreign countries?" asks Mr. Niblack. Now, that is the most worm-eaten of all political chestnuts that has been offered to the people of this country by Democratic politicians for years-nearly as old and worm-eaten as the Democratic nullification resolutions of 1798. It is sad to see a man of Speaker Niblack's brightness and acuteness offering such chestnuts to the American people as fresh. "What good to improve your (our) waterways?" Because we are a Nation of nearly sixty-five millions, one-twentieth of the population of the globe, consuming one-fifth of the products of the capital and labor of the world. The great bulk of the bread and meat raised in the West that is sent to market finds its consumers in the Eastern and Southern States: are not water-ways needed for such transportation? The family of every worker in an American manufacturing establishment consumes \$90 per capita a year of the products of the farm, while the English worker consumes \$4.42 worth a year; are not water-ways necessary to carry these products to the consumer? Our foreign trade is larger now per capita than during the era of a revenue tariff in this country; but of the productions of the United States, aggregating \$13,650,000,000 a year, only a little more than the \$650,000,000 is exported. Is not the \$13,000,000,000 worth

of products a trade worth improving? More venerable and absurd is the Speaker's chatter about being "debarred from trade with foreign countries." Here are two facts: During the era of the strictly revenue tariff in this country, covering the fourteen years from 1847 to 1860, both inclusive, 65,863,000 hundredweight of wheat were exported by us to Great Britain. During the years 1888 and 1889 the United States exported 279,548,000 hundredweight of wheat to England, an average annual export of 39,770,000 bundredweight under protection, against an average export of 4,704,000 hundredweight under | competent, the administration is justiwledges that President Harrison | a tariff for revenue only. Under a rev- | fied in appointing him without institut-

United States was \$16,934,368, while in 1890, under the tariff which Mr. Niblack the same products exported was \$136,-

If such really bright men as Speaker Niblack could unload that Democracy which makes them the venders of the worm-eaten chestnuts of the British Cobden Club, and would become investigators of the facts furnished by production and trade, they might be come useful and patriotic American cit-

NO EXPLANATION NEEDED.

There appears to be some curiosity as to the object of the President in making a tour at this time through the Southwest and to the Pacific coast. Many people cannot assign a personal reason for such a journey, and when a personal reason, affecting individual interests, cannot be found, they are completely at sea. They say that General Harrison, if looking for re-election, cannot hope for an electoral vote in Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas or Texas, and then they go on to say that it is not in the nature of things that the President should want to take so much pains to see the people who are politically hostile. Consequently, the President's tour is more a puzzle the longer they ponder over it. But those who judge of the President's motives from higher point of view than mere self-interest can find reasons in abundance which might lead him to take the long journey he is making. Many people in the South son will be remembered by them a long | have been led to believe that Repubtime. They will never again think as I lican Presidents have little interest in harshly of him and his administration | them or their welfare. There is no as they have heretofore. Perhaps they | reason for such a feeling, but it exists as will never again think as harshly of | one of the lingering memories of the reany Republican administration, or of | bellion. This being the case, a Repubthe Republican party. This is not to | lican President could not adopt a more patriotic course than to visit the people so-called of that section, meet them by tens of thousands, and show by act and word that such impressions or prejudices regarding such a President are groundless. General Harrison has met the people of the South with such sincere and earnest good will that he has disarmed all prejudice and called forth a genuine response. It is not probable that the President expected to make a Republican voter, but it is a fact that he did hope to obliterate some prejudices, to soften some asperities and to do something to strengthen the bond of nationality. This being his ob ject, all patriotic men will se sufficient reasons to impel him to meet the people of that section. Indeed, a patriotic President would fee that no duty could be more imperative The tenor of General Harrison's speeches shows that he has taken that broad and elevated view of the matter, while the generous responses of the Southern people prove that they appreciate his motives. Again, the President of the Republic should make it a part of his duty to visit different parts of the country, for the reason that he needs the best possible information respecting the people of all sections. Heretofore the journeys of Presidents have been chiefly limited to large cities. No President has ever visited Alabama, Arkansas or Texas. No President has met the people of the new States of the Pacific coast and the Dakotas. To the people of these vast sections of the country the President is scarcely more than a tradition. By such visits the President will be inspired by broader conceptions of the Republic, and the devotion of the people to their government will be quickened by meeting its chief representative. No; there is no personal politics in the President's journey, but al fair-minded people who read of the welcomes he receives and carefully note the speeches he makes will be satisfied that his journey has evoked a great deal of

national sentiment.

COLORED POSTMASTERS IN THE SOUTH. A great outcry has been made by Democratic papers over the appointment of a few colored postmasters in the South. In most instances the protest has originated in the South, and has been echoed with added vigor at the North. This is the dough-face spirit that makes Northern Democrats more vindictive on the race question than those of the South.

Of course postmasters always should be appointed for merit, and not for color. The department would be censurable if it should knowingly appoint any man, white or black, who was not fit for the position and properly recommended. It would be doubly censurable if it should knowingly pass by a competent colored man and appoint an incompetent white man on account of race prejudice. is the established rule of the department to seek for competent men as postmasters, and in doing so it is guided largely by the petitions and recommendations of patrons of the office. It is not always controlled by political considerations. There are many communities and settlements where a competent Democrat cannot be found to take the office, and others where a competent Republican cannot be induced to serve. Thousands of fourth-class offices pay only a few dollars a year, and it is an accommodation to the government, as well as to the people, for a person to accept such an appointment and discharge the duties of the office for its meager emoluments. The result is that under every administration a great many small country offices are held by persons of opposite politics to the party

Other things being equal, every administration is expected to appoint its own friends to office, and where a competent Republican is recommended he should be appointed in preference to a Democrat, whether he be white or black. A competent man is none the worse for being black. No doubt, there are some communities in the South where a competent Republican cannot be found to fill the postoffice, and the administration has to appoint Democrats. On the other hand, in cases where a Republican is strongly recommended as fit and

ored postmasters in the South, Postmaster-general Wanamaker said, a few declares hampers trade, the value of days ago, that he was astonished at the misunderstanding that existed in the South on the subject. He said the department had never sought for colored postmasters at any point, and they had been appointed solely because they had been recommended as fit and competent, and, as a general rule, they were so recommended by patrons of the office. An incident which occurred at Atlanta gave the Postmaster-general a chance to illustrate this policy of the department, and, at the same time, turn the tables on a Southern editor. While the presidential party was stopping at that place the Postmaster-general was accosted by the editor, without an introduction, and the following colloquy oc-

"How are you, Mr. Wanamaker? I am glad to meet you. I am the fellow who started the boycott on you, and I want to talk to you. You are a better looking man than I expected to see." This was said with a good-humored smile.

"Mr. Gantt, it is then, I suppose, of the Athens Banner. I am glad to know you," replied Mr. Wanamaker, equally good

"But we've got it in for you for putting a negro postmaster on us. Now what have

you got to say for yourselves?" responded Mr. Gantt, with a show of humor. "What have I got to say," repeated the Postmaster-general, still smiling, but showing considerable color, "I have to say that I did just what I should have done. I have made it a rule never to put a postmaster on a people that the people don't want. Again, people wanted Davis, that is, they said so. I have now in my office a petition signed by nearly every prominent man in your town, merchants and white citizens enerally, saking me to appoint him. It is true that a few of them wrote me later that they wanted to withdraw their names. out even with their names withdrawn he had more names, and names of better people, in his petition than all the other candidates. I gave your people the man they asked for. If anybody is to blame it is your own merchants. Now what have you

"That's true," responded Gantt, "but they were all sorry for signing it." "That I could not help. Now, you go and eyeott your own people," replied the Post-

master-general, with an air of victory. All this was said in a good-natured way, and the Southern editor admitted afterwards that he got the worst of the colloquy. It may be added that Davis is a bright, intelligent mulatto, seveneighths white, and served as postmaster under a former administration. He was appointed on the strength of his recommendations, and not because of his color. It is a good appointment, and if it were a bad one it would be the fault of those who recommended him.

There has been a great deal of talk and some ugly threats about the appointment of James Hill, a colored man as postmaster at Vicksburg. There is nothing against him but his color. The Vicksburg Herald, the leading Demo-

cratic paper of Mississippi, says: We will state freely that we believe Hill sentirely competent and that he is not obrusive toward the white race, and that he at heart a better man than President Harrison and has kinder feelings for the Southern whites. He has been internal revenue collector, and there was no objec-

tion raised to him. The Herald is violently opposed to the appointment of Hill, but has to admit that there is nothing against him personally, at least, nothing but his color. He is honest, intelligent, competent, and would make a good postmaster. There are twice as many colored people resident within the delivery of the Vicksburg postoffice as there are white people, and there is no reason why a competent colored man should not be appointed postmaster. Hill ran for Congress in that district in 1888, and after being fairly elected was counted out. Besides being qualified for the position of postmaster he deserves the office. The course of the administration in appointing colored postmasters in the South is consistent, right and just.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is developing into fairish speech-maker, even if his oratory fall short of spell-binding .- Philadelphia

"Is developing" is good. The Record does not appear to remember the marvelous series of speeches delivered at Indianapolis during the campaign, which were the despair of Democratic editors and correspondents looking for "breaks" that they could criticise. It has also apparently forgotten the later series of admirable addresses made during the President's trip to Kansas and Nebraska last fall. If the Record knows a Democrat who can compare with Mr. Harrison in the exercise of the speech making art it will confer a favor on its party by trotting him out.

THE action of Secretary Tracy in putting the employment in the Brooklyn navy-yard on the merit basis is highly commended by the advocates of civilservice reform. Ex-Mayor Seth Low. of Brooklyn, now president of Columbia College, has written the Secretary letter, in which he tells him that for placing the selection of the working force in the navy-yards on the basis of merit he "deserves the thanks of every lover of his country."

"I AM one of the mugwumps who voted for Harrison because I had known him for years, and knew that he is an able and upright man," said a well-known citizen of Indianapolis: "but after reading his Southern speeches, I am sure never before fully realized his capacity I am proud that he is an Indianian, and feel that he reflects great honor upon this State." There is a good deal of this sentiment of late in Indiana.

NOTWITHSTANDING there has been some improvement in the rate of wage in England, the emigration to this country is larger this year than it was last, The Liverpool Journal of Commerce attributes it to the McKinley tariff. The Britishers are much franker in admitting the effects of the tariff than our own free-traders are.

THE cry is, still they come. A steamer has arrived at the New Orleans quarantine with 450 Sicilians on board, who are about to be turned loose in that city, The United States should put up a notice: "No Sicilians allowed on these

THE United States will no longer be open to the reproach of being a country without ruins," if all the plans for bringing over foreign ruins to the world's fair are carried out.

THE recent wholesale poisoning of a wedding party, near Louisville, continues to be an absorbing theme of discussion in that city. Several of the victims are still speeches, and adds: "We are glad to and dairy products exported by the Referring to the appointment of col- in a precarious condition, and more deaths

are expected. Physicians and experts differ as to the cause of the poisoning, but the weight of opinion now is that it was due to the development of ptomains in the chicken salad used on the occasion. Some of the doctors, however, still adhere to the

arsenical theory. IT was rather small in the faculty of Cornell University to veto the action of the senior law class inviting Col. R. G. Ingersoil to deliver the annual address at their commencement exercises. As a lawyer, possessed of more than ordinary literary culture, Colonel Ingersoll could entertain a law class without offending anybody's orthodoxy. The friends of orthodoxy should be careful not to make a sensitive plant of it.

Ir is not at all surprising to learn that there have been several fights among members of the Minnesota Legislature. Whenever men cut loose from the refining influence of lovely woman-especially when they go so far as to call her a "female person"-a lapse into savagery naturally

A PHILADELPHIA editor, moved by a desire to pay a neat compliment, says: Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is one of those wool dyed beauties who set time at defiance and bloom in a perennial freshness to which most of her younger lady friends try vainly to aspire. Wool-dyed, indeed! Why didn't he say she was a yard wide and be done with it?

THE anti-theatrical-tights bill and the bill requiring newspaper articles to be signed by their authors have both been defeated in the Minnesota Legislature, and now the Alliance members feel as if they had met in vain.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

She Powdered. Mrs. Figg-Come here, Tommy. Aren't you going to kiss aunt Jenniel Tommy-Aw, I do'want to. She's too dusty.

Femininities. Miss Passe-I think I shall join the new wom

Her Friend-The idea of you joining a new

Goods at Cost. Watts-Funny, isn't it, that Bismarck should be so closely pushed by an ordinary cigar-maker. Potts-Oh, I don't know. You see, the other fellow could afford to set up so much better cigars to the boys.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

RENAN tells us, in his autobiography, says the London Speaker, that he has been obliged to give up the habit of riding in omnibuses, because the struggle for a place grates upon his finer feelings.

MRS. ALICE FREEMAN PALMER announces from the platform that there are to-day 40,000 girls in the colleges of America. This gives color to Dr. Seelye's declaration that before the end of the prosent century the American women will be better educated than the men.

EUGENE FIELD is writing his first novel. He has given to it the title of "The Wooing of Miss Woppit." The story is said to be very fanciful and tender, with a start-ling denouement. Mr. Field lays, the scenes of his story among the mining camps of Red Horse mountain.

THE Rev. David C. Kelley, who was suspended from the Methodist ministry for six months for running as a candidate for Governor of Tennessee on the Probibition ticket, has been restored to favor, but the Bishop is not yet able to say whether a fresh appointment will be given him im-

THE Princess Clotilde, widow of the late Prince Napoleon, is one of the bravest women known. In 1870, when all the members of the imperial family fled. she wrote to her father: "I ought not to leave, still less to run away. It is not for nothing that one has the honor to belong to the house of Savoy, and it is not fitting for me

to leave Paris. A PIECE of prairie land, recently an nexed to Chicago, but formerly owned by General Grant, was relinquished by that gentleman in 1878, and, through the agency of Mr. Depew, was sold to Fanny Davenport. The actress, after holding it several years, sold it at a profit, and the rise in values since then has been very great, the property being now laid out in improved streets, with fine dwelling-houses.

CALIFORNIA is preparing an unusually warm reception for Mr. Harrison upon the ground that he is the "only man elected President of the United States who ever visited this coast during his term of office.' So says the San Francisco Examiner, which adds the suggestion that "there ought to be a constitutional provision requiring every President to make a tour of all the States

of the Union before his inauguration." APROPOS of the recall of the Italian min ister, ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard is preparing an article for the May Forum on the power of the United States to enfore treaties violated within a State's jurisdiccontroversy with Italy, this paper will cover the whole ground thoroughly, and will refer also especially to cases that arose during Mr. Bayard's own diplomatic ex-

W. E. WINNER, the Kansas City Napoleon of finance, who failed the other day for a million or two, was canceling stamps in the postoffice ten years ago. His eyesight failed, and he was compelled to quit and go on the street. He had about \$750. He found another young fellow who had about \$1,000, and they combined their capital and opened a little real-estate office. The town grew and they prospered. In a few years they dissolved. Winner had \$600,000.

Tolstol has found a few fanatical fol lowers-principally ladies of high rank in Russia-to join his Vishnevolotski colony, and to live like the simple peasants by whom they are surrounded. It may be taken for granted that these ladies have been crossed in love or are economizing for the seaside season. Ladies of high birth don't mingle with flea-bitten moujiks, or drink tes from cast-iron samovars, unless there is some serious cause for self-abuega-

THAT charming American songstress, Miss Eames, who is achieving such a triumph in London just now, pronounces her name as if it had no initial E. She says: "That is not phonetic, I am aware, but my forefathers always pronounced it so, and naturally cling to the family tradition. In any case, my name will come more easily to English tongues than it did to the Parisians. who, when I first appeared, managed to discover that Eames was a word of three

A METHODIST- minister once started church in a young Western town, but for want of pecuniary support was soon obliged to abandon it. His farewell sermon to the lukewarm brethren was characterized by more heat than elegance. He ended thus: "At the last day the Lord will say to St. Peter: 'Where is your flock?' and St. Peter will answer: 'Here Lord;' and so all of the shepherds can answer. But when he asks me: 'Where is your sheep?' how will you feel when I am compelled to reply: 'Lord, I haven't any; mine are all hogs!'"

THE oldest woman preacher in this country is Rev. Lydia Sexton, who was born in New Jersey in 1799 and who still preaches in various parts of the West. She predicts hat she will live until 1900, thus extending her life into three centuries. Mrs. Sexton granddaughter of Marquis Anthony lozot, who came to America early in the seventeenth century. She has many relations in New Jersey, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Washington. Her memory is excellent and her sight remarkably good. Her voice is clear and melodious and she delights to sing acred songs to the congregation.

THE bottom of the strawberry box is higher, peo ple say.

This year than it was last, and it is a burning When the mugwump press gets hold of it 'twill make a big display

Of it in type, asserting the McKinley bill's to

Maurice Thompson Believes that Pure-Blooded Members of the Race Will Progress Most.

It has pleased me to inquire, as from time to time good opportunity offered, into the literary taste of educated negroes in the South. To my mind the subject is one well worth careful study. Here is a race which, so far as book-enlightenment is concerned, stands just outside the door of savagery. It is, however, a singularly unsavage race in everything except what may be called negative qualities. The negro is neither warlike nor treacherous, nor can it be said that he is cruel or constitutionally vicious. The most marked badge of savagery is worn on his imagination in the form of implicit superstitiousness. Indeed, the black negro, by which I mean the full-blooded African, is a born pagan; nor does the education of the schools, the more insistent training of the churches, relieve him Congo strain of heathen character. Every close observer of the race in the South must have noticed that the mixture of white blood weakens this savage reserve and at the same time introduces a refractory element into the intellectual and animal nature of the individual. A half-breed is a more restless, volatile and unreliable person than a full-blooded negro; the quadroon is apt to be degenerate physically, the issues rarely showing a normal condition. The tendency is toward slender and defective physiques and restless mental stress without the great brain to sustain the

view to reckoning the probable effect of education on the negro as he is situated in the Southern States. I am led to believe that, speaking generally, the full-blood negro will not take book-learning so readily of so understandingly as the mixed-blood; but facts seem to more than suggest that in the long run of generations the full-blood will profit most by enlightening influences, because his progress will be a true race development, while that of the mixed-blood must en-

worry of it all. Of course, this must be

taken as the general effect on my judg-ment of observation made with a special

Curiously enough, it appears that the free mixed-bloods of the South (those who never slaves, or, at least, free for several generations back) have here and there shown literary genius. I could name some instances, but I forbear for obvious reasous. Not a single instance of an andoubted full-blood who gave evidence of extraordinary literary power has come to my knowledge. The jet-blacks, how-ever, are expert story-tellers. Mr. Joel Chandler Harris has reflected this negro characteristic with almost perfect art in his "Uncle Remus" sketches. No mixed blood can tell a "Bre'r Rabbit" story as a jet black can. It was so in slavery, it is so in freedom. What I would call the negro genius is destroyed by the acquisition of white man's blood. It seems, however, not to be affected by mere social intercourse with white people. The negro remains negro so long as his blood is pure negro blood. conclude that the education of the African will be valuable to the world in about the ratio that his blood is kept pure from the Caucasian ruxture. His education is to be a matter of generations, the increment must be brain power. Already he has a supero physique, as regards power; but his intellect is very primitive-some

parts of it are rudimentary. I have tried some experiments to amuse my-self withal, and I am not sure that the suggestions arising out of them ought to be passed by as worthless from a scientific point of view. I have found that mixed bloods, as rule, do not relish the negro dialect stories written by white authors, while the jet-blacks enjoy them greatly. The latter are quick to catch the humor of both situation and phraseology; the former may grasp both, but not with appreciation. The mixed blood aspires to be white, and yet nurses all his race prejudices; he resents every joke at the expense of the negro, and at the same time he despises the thought of being distinguished as a black. On the other hand, the full-blood occupies the negro's point of view with aplomb and sincerity. His growth will be from a healthy

The jet-black is a natural orator and musician, therefore a natural poet. Some of his corn-husking songs were models of rhythm and meter, though the meaning of them was often obscure, sometimes undis-

It is the jet-black negro who is preserving to-day the traditions of his race; the mixed blood has no tenacity of race memory, no steadiness of race vision. The latter is superior to the former at many points as an ndividual; but he is always interior as a factor in lifting the race. Indeed, whole influence is to disintegrate and grade the race standard.

It is the mixed blood in the South who ecomes the restless and scheming politician. A jet-black negro is very rarely shot in a political fray, save when he is intoxicated. He would forget to vote if let alone. These are general statements. Many exceptions could be pointed out but they would not change the larger facts, the

My own studies of this subject have conrace could not serve their purpose better than by using their utmost influence to keep the race black-full blooded-un-mixed descendants of African stock. In way, and in this way the negro may in the long run grow to the stature of a sound, strong, appy, intellectual race of men and women. Hybrids from the black and the white may turn out notable individuals; but the bulk of them will be degenerate and refractory compared with either stock.

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY. Senator Edmunds's Views About It-His Interest in It Not to Abate.

Washington Special, in New York Evening Post A good deal of concern is felt among persons interested in educational topics in the fate of the national-university scheme, now that Mr. Edmunds is to quit the Senate. Your correspondent, in conversation with the Senator, put the matter before him in the form of a question "I have no doubt," Mr. Edmuude an-

swered, "that the plan will be carried forward by the select committee which has it in charge. The size of the committee and the character of its membership are a suflicient assurance that the university bill will be in good hands. The committee has made its arrangements to sit in recess, so as to be able to present a report at the opening of the next session of Congress." The body here referred to is known as the insists on coming, the only thing to do is

Senate select committee to establish the University of the United States. The origto send him back. As for men with brains, inal members who hold over are Senators all right; as for knaves, cut-throats and Sherman and Dolph, Republicans, and Harris, Butler, Gibson and Barbour, Demo-"It will be a general cause for regret,

Senator, that you did not retain the chairmanship of the committee long enough to carry your idea through to success." "We should probably have made a report at the last session of Congress, but that, in my judgment, it would have been unwise. The scope and importance of the plan as outlined in my bill are such that it would not have received the consideration it deserved, in view of the absorption of the attention of the Senate in certain other

"You have not committed the care of the project to any other one Senator?" "I have not. The committee is abundautly able to cope with it." But will not your personal identification with it cause a coolness on the part of others, who will see no glory coming to themselves from the agitation? "I do not look for anything of that sort, The persons who are enlisted in this undertaking are thoroughly in earnest." "Have you any idea how the project stands in the House?

"No. Some of its friends, however, who have been actively engaged in cultivating a sentiment for it there, informed me a while ago that there were several members interested in it. Their names have for the present escaped me; but it is evident that the idea has taken root there. "The 'university extension' scheme-the one for making Washington the headquarters of a vast Chautauqua system-is in no way connected with your plau?"

"Not at all. I know nothing of that except what I read in the newspapers. I am interested, though, of course, in every-thing which tends to the diffusion of knowl-

Senatel "Only as a citizen having at heart whatever is good for his country. My first care, for the present, must be for myself, hence"—and the Senator smiled involuntarily at the picture of humorous fancy called up to his mind-"you must not ex-pect to see me running about the streets, tearing around corners, or venting my enthusiasm in any such viclent way. I shall, nevertheless, continue to feel the warmest interest in the National University movement, and shall do everything I can se a

PRESIDENTIAL POPULARITY.

It Is Not Measured by the Opinion of Politicians, but of the People.

private citizen to help it forward."

Kansas City Journal. There is one lesson which the public may learn from the enthusiastic reception everywhere accorded to President Harrison. It is not safe to measure a President's popularity by the talk of politicians at ashington. It is usually the disgruntied litician who seeks the interviewer and discourses to him and through him to the public upon the ruinous course pursued by the President, the great loss of popularity which he has thereby sustained and the number of warm friends whom he has succeeded into converting into bitter enemies. The explanation is usually simple. The olitician has applied for some favor, be has requested his own appointment or that of some friend to a desirable office, and his request has been refused. He has then re-called his valuable services to the Republican party and his great instrumentality in securing the election of the President, and has railed at the ingratitude with which he has been treated. His individual

spread discontent by the time that he pours his tale of woe into the every-ready ear of the Washington correspondent. These oft-repeated tales do have some effect, and while the people are unable to loutive they begin to think that it must exist comewhere, and they look for it to crop out sooner or later. There could be no better opportunity for a display of this disaffec-tion than is afforded by the tour through the country which President Harrison is now making, for while respect for the office which he holds would prevent any active demonstration of dislike, on the other hand an unpopular President would not be greeted with the enthusiasm which has met President Harrison. A reception

grievance has been magnified into wide-

is not necessarily a welcome, and the President has been welcomed by vast throngs at every city or village where his train has The people do not judge their President by his treatment of this or that politician. They judge him by his official acts, and in the case of Benjamin Harrison they recognize that he is always guided by a sincere determination to do his duty, even though he may thereby make enemies of politicians

whose ends he declines to serve. The President's Speeches.

The great reputation which General Harrison made in 1888 is sustained by the speeches which the President is making in 1891. Coleridge said: "Prose is words in the best form; poetry the best words in the best The President's speeches answer to this definition of prose-and there is an element of poetry beside. They are instinct with patriotism and publie spirit. They are full of historic association and of love of country. They are plain and simple, yet dignified and noble. They appeal to the common thought. They are not above the heads of those who hear or those who read him. They stir the blood as if they were bugle-calls to new duties and fresh work. They make friends, exciting no opposition, but enlisting support and spreading abroad the knowledge of and belief in the Republican lie has said no word that even Punch would have "left unsaid," and the more he speaks the stronger grows the pub lic sense of security in the man and the principles of which he is the head and front. His brief addresses at Chattaneogr at Atlanta, at Birmingham, were models of what railroad speeches should be. There will be admirers of the Hoosier in the South where there were none before, and the further he journeys the stronger will grow the public confidence in his capacity and integrity of purpose.

Criticising the Late Legislature.

Hope News-Journal (Dem.) It is surpassing strange to us that any true Democrat can help but criticise the acts of the last Legislature. That body was overwhelmingly Democratic; its members had promised the people to reduce the ex-orbitant salaries of officials; they promised ering taxes; they promised reform; they promised to relieve the farmers and catch the railroads and other corporations which have been escaping an honest tax; yes, they promised much, but wherein comes the relief? Reform? nothing! Taxes are increased, railroads are smiling, county officials will continue drawing big salaries, new offices, with fat salaries, have been created; the legislators paid themselves drank and feasted with lobbies, forgo their constituents, laid heavier the gailing burden of taxes and returned to their homes to promise again what they will not do. That Legislature was a fraud and a fizz, a disgrace to the Democratic party and a source of increasing burden to the people

Better than Mugwump Editorials. New York Press.

The mugwamps ought to have had infinnce enough with those two gentlemen from Bradford, England, and Liege, Belginm, to prevent them from erecting a factory for worsteds and woolens in Woonsocket, R. | The mugwumps, having got hold of the principal Rhode Island newspaper, have been preaching the blighting effect of the McKinley tariff on local industries, and here we see a couple of foreigners coming over. in the very face of these arguments, from two countries that have all the chance to enjoy "the markets of the world," and proceeding to put up a big factory in one of the Rhode Island cities. We opine that the columns supporting that factory will do more effective talking for the Republican party and the McKinley law than any number of columns of mugwump editorial can do for free trade. They can be pointed to as an unanswerable Republican argument

Immigrants Should Be Sifted. New York Heraid.

Our immigration laws are not half stringent enough. Neither are they enforced with energy enough. If a man is of any benefit to us, let him come. If he has money or skill, we shall be glad to see him. But if he has nothing but rheumatism and beggary to contribute to the general welfare, if he comes from a poor-house at home for the sake of a change of diet in an American poor-house, we not only don't want him. but we won't have him. And if he

Raising the Appraisement.

paupers, Europe is welcome to them and

The average valuation of real estate under the old law was less than 50 per cent, of its cash value; under the new law it must be appraised at its full cash value. Take for instance a farm of 160 acres, worth \$50 per acre. Under the old law it was appraised at about \$4,000, and for State purposes was taxed 12 cents on each \$100 valuation, or 4.89. Under the new law the land will be appraised at \$8,000, and for State purposes will be taxed 18 cents on each \$100 valuation, or \$14,40., or a difference under the old and the new law on the 100-acre farm of

Two Unpleasant Doses.

t. Louis Post-Dispatch. The suggestion that some of the Italian rictims in New Orleans were residents of this country in violation of our laws is an unpleasant dose for Italy, but not as un-pleasant as the dose which Italy gives this country in its notorious and persistent exportation of paupers and criminals.

Bint for Mr. Navarro.

If the hasband of Mary Anderson Navarrousn't good to her he will hear of something very much to his disadvantage by calling during business bours on any American theater-going young man between the ages of twenty-one and seventy.

Sensational Journalists Should Be Punished New York Press.

The manufacturer of faked "news" ought edge-provided only that it be knowledge, indeed."

The public expense, if his stuff is harmful; but it is harmless a cap and bells would "And shall you be at all active in the pro-motion of your university project from the suffice in even the most aggravated cases."